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Faculty Of Health Dian Nuswantoro University
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ABSTRACT

Dodie Yohanda Putra

AN ATTITUDE LEADS TO CONTAGIOUS SEXUAL INFECTION SITUATION ON THE SEXUAL FEMALE WORKER AT GAMBILANGU RESOCIALIZATION AREA, KENDAL IN 2009

Contagious Sexual Infection (CSI) is one of big problem for society right. The person who suffered from CSI had higher risk to be HIV infected. One of groups who had a high risk to be CSI infected was a sexual female worker. On this research, the writer used a Health Belief Models Theory. It covered a perceived susceptibility, a perceived seriousness, a threat, a perceived benefit, a perceived barrier, cues to action and self ability. The purpose of this research was to get a description about an attitude leads to contagious sexual infection (CSI) situation on the sexual female worker (SFW) at Gambilangu Resocialization area, Kendal in 2009.

The research was a qualitative research, in which the data collection was done by having deep interview to six research subjects. The research subjects was got by purposive sampling, a housefather was as a key person. The data validity was done by triangulation source through deep interview with respondent and supported factors, other sexual female workers and outdoor staff. In this research, the writer also used realibility that could be reached by auditing data.

The resulth of this research showed that the age of the research subjects was around twenty five – thirty years old. They were junior high school educated, and their daily income was around sixty thousand - one hundred fifty thousand rupiahs. Most of the research subject told that their neighbour had been already a sexual female worker, so that the research subject decided to follow them. Most of them also felt that they were easy to get CSI although there was one hundred caps program it was because most of the client rejected to use a cap when they did sexual intercourse. The research subject were also afraid of getting injected CSI would disturb their work. Most of the research subject did not use a cap when they did sexual intercourse with their partner. For them who got CSI, they felt the affects of CSI for example there was an ache on their hip, an ache when they urinate, and they released stinking yellowish liquid, however most of them had taken a routine screening.

Key words : Contagious Sexual Infection (CSI), Sexual Female Worker (SFW)
Bibliograpy : 23 references, (1988-2009)

ABSTRAK

Dodie Yohanda Putra

PERILAKU YANG MELATARBELAKANGI KEJADIAN INFEKSI MENULAR SEKSUAL (IMS) PADA WANITA PEKERJA SEKS (WPS) DI KAWASAN RESOSIALISASI GAMBILANGU KENDAL TAHUN 2009

Infeksi Menular Seksual (IMS) merupakan salah satu masalah besar yang dihadapi manusia dewasa ini. Orang yang mengidap penyakit IMS memiliki resiko yang lebih besar untuk terinfeksi HIV. Salah satu kelompok yang beresiko tinggi tertular IMS adalah Wanita Pekerja Seks (WPS). Dalam penelitian ini peneliti menggunakan teori Health belief models (HBM) yaitu tentang Kerentanan yang dirasakan (*Perceived Susceptibility*), Keparahan/keseriusan yang dirasa (*Perceived Seriousness*), Ancaman (*Threats*), Manfaat yang dirasa (*perceived Benefits*), Penghalang yang dirasa (*Perceived Barriers*), Pendorong tindakan (*Cues to action*), Kemampuan (*Self Efficacy*). Dan tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mendapatkan gambaran tentang perilaku yang melatarbelakangi kejadian IMS pada WPS di kawasan Resosialisasi Gambilangu.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif, di mana pengumpulan data di lakukan melalui wawancara mendalam terhadap 6 subyek penelitian. Subjek penelitian di peroleh secara purposive sampling, dengan key person adalah Bapak asuh. Validitas data dilakukan melalui triangulasi sumber yang di capai dengan wawancara mendalam dengan responden dan faktor pendorongnya yaitu teman sesama WPS dan petugas lapangan, serta dalam penelitian ini menggunakan realibilitas yang dapat di capai dengan auditing data.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa usia dari subjek penelitian berkisar antara 25 sampai dengan 30 tahun. Dimana sebagian besar berpendidikan SMP, dan pendapatan perhari berkisar Rp. 60.000 – Rp. 150.000. Sebagian besar subyek penelitian mengatakan bahwa tetangga telah menjadi WPS, sehingga subjek penelitian memutuskan untuk mengikuti jejak lingkungan tempat tinggal subjek penelitian dan sebagian besar subjek penelitian merasa kalau mereka rentan terhadap penyakit IMS, walaupun sudah ada program kondom 100 persen, subjek penelitian masih bisa terkena penyakit IMS karena saat melakukan hubungan seksual, klien banyak yang menolak menggunakan kondom, serta subjek penelitian merasa khawatir bila terinfeksi penyakit IMS akan mengganggu pekerjaan sebagai WPS. Subjek penelitian sebagian besar tidak menggunakan kondom saat melakukan hubungan seksual dengan "pacar". Pada sebagian kecil subjek penelitian yang pernah menderita IMS, mereka merasakan efek dari IMS adalah adanya rasa sakit dibagian pinggul, sakit ketika kencing dan keputihan dengan keluarnya cairan kekuningan yang berbau busuk, namun sebagian besar subjek penelitian sudah rutin melakukan screening.

Kata kunci : Infeksi Menular Seksual (IMS), Wanita Pekerja Seks (WPS)
Kepustakaan : 23 buah (1988 – 2009)